AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please delete the title paragraph on page 27, line 3 as follows:

~~**DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**~~

Please delete Paragraphs [00101] through [00106] on page 27 as follows:

~~**[00101]** Fig. 1 presents a micrograph of the Mitex membrane system, as sold by Millipore Inc and used by Ito et al. Taken from Millipore promotional materials. Note large range in pore sizes.~~

~~**[00102]** Fig. 2 presents micrographs of capillary-pore membrane, as sold by Oxyphen AG. Taken from Oxyphen AG promotional materials. Note the isoporous (homogeneous) nature of the capillary network.~~

~~**[00103]** Fig. 3 presents photographic evidence of association of Neutral Red dye with various capillary-pore membrane materials. In the top row, "polyester solid' represents the base membrane materials used in capillary-pore manufacture before treatment to make the pores (this optically clear material did not take up dye, and is no visible in photograph), while the same material after treatment to form 10 micrometer pores is lightly stained by the dye. Increasing amounts of dye are associated with those membranes with the smallest pore materials, with a higher intensity when the membranes are mounted with the "smooth side" (bearing the capillary-pore network) up, rows 2-6.~~

~~**[00104]** Fig. 4 presents photographic evidence for the loss of Neutral Red dye binding capacity after treatment (for 1-4 hr) with a carboxyl-activating reagent and high concentrations of ammonium chloride.~~

~~**[00105]** Fig. 5 presents a schematic representation of the process described in Fig. 4. Panel A illustrates the base feature of the capillary-pore membrane (as in Fig. 2). Panel B illustrates the presence of carboxyl groups within the pore, as suggested by data of Fig. 3 and Table 1. Panel B~~

~~illustrates the conversion of the carboxyl groups to amides, as suggested by data of Fig. 4. Carboxyl groups can be converted to many other derivatives (alcohols, anhydrides, etc.) that are useful for covalent attachments by methods known to those skilled in the art.~~

~~**[00106]** Fig. 6 presents results of a test of immobilized fluorescein-dextran-lysine to assess changes in pH of the solution bathing the capillary-pore membrane.~~

Please replace Paragraph [0025] on page 9 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0025] Fig. 4 presents photographic evidence for the loss of Neutral Red dye binding capacity after treatment (for 1-4 hr) with a carboxyl activating reagent and high concentrations of ammonium chloride.